BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

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NORTHERN NEWS.

THE VERY LATEST!

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S REMAINS IN PHILADELPHIA.

PREPARATIONS TO RECEIVE THE BODY IN NEW YORK.

SHERMAN AND JOHNSTON—ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT—STATE GOVERNMENTS TO BE IGNORED—THE PEOPLE TO RULE.

MORE OF BOOTH.

&c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

Through the courtesy of the Editor of the *Standard* we have been placed in possession of a copy of the New York *Herald* of the 24th, from which we make the following summary:

MR. LINCOLN'S REMAINS IN PHILADELPHIA—VIEWING THE BODY AT NIGHT.

PHILADELPHIA, April 23, 1865.

The body of the late President, lying in state at Independence Hall, was visited by thousands during the night on invitation tickets from the Select Councils.

CROWDS GATHER BEFORE DAYLIGHT ON SUNDAY.

Before daylight this morning lines were formed east and west of Independence Hall, arrangements having been made for passing the people in by two stairways through the front windows, and passing them out by the rear into the square. By ten o'clock these lines extended at least three miles, from the Delaware to the Shuylkill rivers, thousands occupying three or four hours time before accomplishing their object of seeing the remains. The military guard and police at Fifth and Seventh streets prevented the throng from accumulating in front of the Hall, none being allowed to pass except in line. Great numbers of females took position in the line, and, notwithstanding the fatigue of slow progress, effected their object, many, only giving up when they fainted, were carried off by their friends. Colored men and women were liberally sprinkled along the line; and no doubt two hundred thousand persons will pass the honored remains before midnight, up to which time they will lie in state. The crowd are perfectly orderly, and the arrangements by the military and police prevent any attempts by those outside the lines from effecting an entrance without taking their places at either end.

CHESNUT STREET

has been the scene of much excitement throughout the day, and was the centre of attraction to the whole population, who flocked thither from every quarter, notwithstanding the railroad cars are not allowed to run by our over-religious laws, entailing on all those living in the outskirts a long walk to reach the neighborhood of Independence Hall.

The two lines were composed of men, women and children, walking in double file. The people soon accumulated in numbers, and by ten o'clock these lines extended east and west in solid columns a distance of at least three miles, from the Delaware to the Schuylkill rivers. Indeed it was soon found that the space between the rivers would be insufficient for the pilgrims from the east, and the line was extended up Second street in a northerly direction, and four or five squares were soon added. The police acted in conjunction with the military in keeping order on the picket line at Fifth and Seventh streets; but this not working well, a large detachment of the provost guard and other troops stationed here took the matter in hand. The crowd gathered at the cross streets, and at times became rather turbulent, excited, perhaps, by the pickpockets creating a rush in order to ply their nefarious trade, and very frequently, breaking up the line in their vicinity and forcing those who had arrived very near the hall to fall in at the rear again and make another attempt.

During these rushes several accidents happened. A young lady at the corner of Sixth and Chesnut streets had her arm broken; and a young child, who became involved in the crash, is said to have been killed. Many females were so greatly fatigued with standing so long as to faint with exhaustion, and had to be carried off by their friends. Good order was soon restored by the presence of the military in large force, enabling them to extend their pickets below Fifth and above Seventh street.

About dinner time the influx of the people fell off considerably, and new comers managed to accomplish their visit to the hall in an hour or two; having the advantage of their predecessors, many of whom were four or five hours. During the afternoon, the number again increased, and was maintained in lines extending about a mile, which again diminished towards evening.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Philadelphia, April 23, 1865.

The body of Mr. Lincoln was exposed at Independence Hall from nine o'clock last night until one this morning, at which time thousands of persons were obliged to retire disappointed from the streets, to subsequently renew their efforts. Although the doors were not opened until nine o'clock this morning, long before that hour an anxious crowd had assembled, and this comparatively small number was increased from minute to minute. By eight o'clock it was almost impossible to pass within two or three blocks of the Hall on the Chestnut street side, while the cross streets were pouring forth their myriads of human beings. A military and police force endeavored to restrain the pressure towards the door. The long lines, formed for miles, were kept up until a late hour to-night. As they diminished in the front accessions were furnished in the rear. Almost everybody was striving to gain admission. Some persons had been waiting for six or eight hours before they gained admission to the hall, while others became so wearied as to abandon the hope of getting in.

The scenes at the hall were impressively solemn, and not a few persons were affected to tears. An old colored woman, sixty-five or seventy years of age, thrilled the spectators with her open expressions of grief. Gazing a few moments on the face of the dead she exclaimed, clasping her hands, while tears coursed down her withered cheeks, "Oh! Abraham Lincoln! Oh! he is dead! he is dead." The sympathy and love expressed by this poor woman found a response in every heart, and seemed to increase, if possible, the general grief.

It was not until long after midnight that the coffin lid was replaced, and the face thus forever hid from the afflicted citizens.

Ex-Governor Wallace, of Idaho, and Governor Pickering, of Washington Territory, are with the funeral party, as representatives of those Territories.

We were joined to-day, at Philadelphia, by Hon. Richard Wallace, the Mayor of the City of Washington, D. C., who will accompany us to Springfield. Others will unite with the party before we leave here to-morrow.—Major General Dix and staff will arrive to-night.

The Philadelphians have done everything possible to show their respect for the distinguished deceased. The countenance of the people best express the sadness of their hearts.

The good taste of the citizens of Philadelphia was displayed in the mourning habiliments of their dwellings and places of business yesterday and to-day, as well as during the entire week. Among the most prominent were the residences of Generals Grant and Meade, which were covered with flags, festooned with crape. Numerous military officers have their headquarters in Girard street, and they are beautifully draped. The ladies appear with mourning badges on their left shoulders, and this custom has become so general that its non-observance is noticed.

PREPARATIONS TO RECEIVE THE REMAINS AT NEW YORK.

The remains of President Lincoln will arrive at the foot of Desbrosses street, in this city, from Philadelphia, about ten o'clock this forenoon, whence, in charge of the Seventh regiment, they will be conveyed through Desbrosses, Hudson and Canal streets and Broadway to the City Hall, where they will lie in state, and where the people will have an opportunity of gazing upon the face of their murdered Chief Magistrate, until the hour for the procession to move to-morrow afternoon. The room in which the remains are to be placed will continue open during the whole of to-night, so as to give opportunity, as far as possible, for every one of the thousands who wish to view the features of the distinguished dead to do so. On the arrival of the body at the City Hall to-day dirges will be chanted by nine hundred German singers, and again at twelve o'clock to-night appropriate solemn music will be chanted by another band of Germans.

FEELING AT WASHINGTON RELATIVE TO THE TERMS OFFERED JOHNSTON BY SHERMAN.

WASHINGTON, April 23, 1865.

The publication of the terms of surrender agreed upon between Generals Sherman and Johnston has given rise to general comment here to-day. The terms meet with general reprobation, and a universal expression of surprise that General Sherman should for a moment have entertained such propositions, much less forward them here for approval. It is well known that Mr. Lincoln could have made peace at Fortress Monroe if he would have entertained such terms as those proposed by Gen. Sherman. The President and his Cabinet, as well as Gen. Grant, were mortified and astonished at the receipt of such proposals, and Gen. Grant started without an hour's delay, to remedy, if possible, the damage to the Union cause which was likely to occur from Gen. Sherman's ill-advised and inconsiderate action. The general impression is that the object of Johnston, who must have been well assured that the government would never give its assent to the propositions, was to obtain time to enable Jeff. Davis and the leaders to escape before finally surrendering his army.

MORE ABOUT BOOTH.

WASHINGTON, April 22, 1865.

Circumstances which have come to the knowledge of the government render it nearly certain that Booth's horse fell with him on Friday night (14th inst.), and, it is believed, caused a fracture of one of his legs. It is also reported that he has divested himself of his moustache.

The likeness of Booth published in *Harper's Weekly* is said to be correct. The attention of surgeons and the public is called to these circumstances. If Booth is lying concealed and wounded, the rewards offered and the detestation of his crime by all loyal citizens will soon bring him to light.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN SHERMAN AND JOHNSTON—THE REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

General Sherman, the distinguished and admirable soldier, has fatally compromised himself, we fear, in entering into the forbidden field of diplomacy as a peacemaker. The astounding despatches from the War Department which we published yesterday, embracing the armistice and peace programme entered into between himself and General Joe Johnston, place the conqueror of Georgia and South Carolina in a truly unfortunate position. He had not heard of the shocking calamity at Washington at the time of these negotiations with Joe Johnston; but how General Sherman, after what had occurred in connection with the surrender of Lee's army could imagine for a moment that the humiliating concessions proposed by him in view of the surrender of Johnston would be listened to at Washington goes beyond our powers of conjecture.

Here is the agreement entered into between General Sherman and General Johnston, when the feeble, demoralized and helpless army of the latter was completely at the mercy of Sherman:

MEMORANDUM.

Memorandum of bases of agreement made this 18th day of April, A. D. 1865, near Durham's station, and in the State of North Carolina, by and between General Joseph E. Johnston, commanding the Confederate Army, and Major General William T. Sherman, commanding the army of the United States, in North Carolina, both present.

First—The contending armies now in the field to maintain their *statu quo* until notice is given by the commanding general of either one to its opponent, and reasonable time—say forty eight hours—allowed.

Second—The Confederate armies now in existence to be disbanded and conducted to their several State capitals; there to deposit their arms and public property in the State Arsenal, and each officer and man to execute and file an agreement to cease from acts of war and abide the action of both State and federal authorities. The number of arms and munitions of war to be reported to the Chief of Ordnance at Washington city, subject to the future action of the Congress of the United States, and in the meantime to be used solely to maintain peace and order within the borders of the States respectively.

Third—The recognition by the Executive of the United States of the several State governments, on their officers and Legislatures taking the oath prescribed by the constitution of the United States; and where conflicting State governments have resulted from the war the legitimacy of all shall be submitted to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Fourth—The re-establishment of all federal courts in the several States, with powers as defined by the constitution and laws of Congress.

Fifth—The people and inhabitants of all States to be guaranteed, so far as the Executive can, their political rights and franchise, as well as their rights of person and property, as defined by the constitution of the United States and of States respectively.

Sixth—The executive authority of the government of the United States not to disturb any of the people by reason of the late war so long as they live in peace and quiet, abstain from acts of armed hostility, and obey laws in existence at any place of their residence.

Seventh—In general terms war to cease; a general amnesty, so far as the executive power of the United States can command, or on condition of disbandment of the Confederate armies, and the distribution of arms and resumption of peaceful pursuits by officers and men hitherto composing the said armies. Not being fully empowered by our respective principals to fulfil these terms we individually and officially pledge ourselves to promptly obtain necessary authority to carry out the above programme.

And here are the reasons of President Johnson, and the Secretary of War, and General Grant, and every member of the Cabinet, for the rejection of this agreement, and all its specifications in detail:

First—It was an exercise of authority not vested in Gen. Sherman, and on its face shows that both he and Johnston knew that he (Gen. Sherman) had no authority to enter into any such arrangement.

Second—It was a practical acknowledgment of the rebel government.

Third—It undertook to re-establish the rebel State governments, that had been overthrown at the sacrifice of many thousand loyal lives and an immense treasure, and placed arms and munitions of war in the hands of the rebels at their respective capitals, which might be used as soon as the armies of the United States were disbanded, and used to conquer and subdue the loyal States.

Fourth—By the restoration of the rebel authority in their respective States they would be enabled to re-establish slavery.

Fifth—It might furnish a ground of responsibility on the federal government to pay the rebel debt, and certainly subjects loyal citizens of the rebel States to the debt contracted by the rebels in the name of the State.

Sixth—It put in dispute the existence of loyal State governments and the new State of West Virginia, which had been recognized by every department of the United States government.

Seventh—It practically abolished the confiscation laws, and relieved rebels of every degree, who had slaughtered our people, from all pains and penalties for their crimes.

Eighth—It gave terms that had been deliberately, repeatedly, and solemnly rejected by President Lincoln, and better terms than the rebels had ever asked in their most prosperous condition.

Ninth—It formed no basis of true and lasting peace, but relieved rebels from the pressure of our victories, and left them in condition to renew their efforts to overthrow the United States government, and subdue the loyal States, whenever their strength was recruited and any opportunity should offer.

These are the objections of the government. They amount to an official proclamation of the President's policy of peace and reconstruction, which admits of no halfway measures. He repudiates any recognition in any shape or form of the rebel Confederate government and the rebel State governments; he will tolerate no scheme of peace looking to the re-establishment of slavery; he utterly repudiates the recognition of the rebel Confederate debt and rebel State debts, as spurious, null, and void; he stands by the loyal State governments established during the war; he adheres to the laws of confiscation touching the property of traitors; his policy, in brief, is the reorganization of the insurgent States, completely divested of all the active elements of the rebellion. This policy, in every feature, involves the condemnation of Gen. Sherman; and his policy, superseding Sherman, Gen. Grant has gone down to North Carolina to carry out. Gen. Sherman's splendid military career is ended, and he will retire, under a cloud, from having undertaken to act outside of his legitimate sphere, and upon political issues apparently as far above his comprehension as beyond his scope of authority. It appears, too, as if in aggravation of this fatal blunder, that "the orders of Gen. Sherman to Gen. Stoneman to withdraw from Salisbury and join him, will probably open the way for Davis to escape to Mexico or Europe with his plunder, which is reported to be very large, including not only the plunder of the Richmond banks (three hundred thousand dollars at a single haul, in gold) but previous accumulations."

From these facts it would further appear that Jeff. Davis and his Cabinet at the time of these negotiations must have been under the protection of Johnston's army. The actual presence of the rebel Secretary of War (Breckinridge) at these extraordinary peace conferences strongly supports this conclusion. Besides, Jeff. Davis and his Richmond rebel junta, in lingering behind, until they were headed off by Grant's combinations on every side, had no other refuge than Johnston's army. They will now probably, with a week or ten day's start, reach the Mississippi river or the Gulf coast with their plunder, unless intercepted by Wilson's cavalry. General Sherman may have thought this chance of escape to Davis and Company a good stroke of policy; but, with Joe Johnston, Jeff. Davis and his confederacy completely at his mercy, how he could deliberately enter into this astonishing peace protocol passes our comprehension. Was he caught napping, or was he too eager for the laurels of the peacemaker?

We fear that General Sherman, like General Fremont and General McClellan, has forgotten the soldier in attempting at the same time to play the politician, and that, like them, in anticipating, he has lost his opportunity.—We have heard him as a soldier, and justly too, ranked with that great military genius, the Duke of Marlborough. The parallel may now be extended to the blunders of the great Duke as a politician, with this difference: that he never committed so great a political blunder as this peace protocol of General Sherman. From the country at large he has cast his political fortunes into the hands of the peace democracy—a poor and contemptible faction. For his own sake, however, we shall be glad to hear that on the receipt of the intelligence of the late appalling calamity at Washington, General Sherman will have realized the extent of his indiscretion, and repair it in the capture or satisfactory surrender of Johnston's army in advance of the arrival of General Grant. This appears now to be the only chance for General Sherman to repair the single but stupendous mistake which so unexpectedly interposes to overshadow his glorious reputation.

From the Baltimore American.

THE PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION.

The old proclamation at the death-bed of the French Sovereigns, "*Le Roi est Mort—Vive Le Roi*," fitly typifies the perpetuity of our Government, and the indestructible character of our institutions. The nation has been rocked to its foundations by a series of calamitous outbreaks which have seriously threatened its durability, but its inherent vitality has successfully resisted these well-aimed blows, and it has risen in might and pride superior to the shocks of ill-fortune. Providence has again taught mankind that its awards are not meted out through the instrumentality of one man alone, and that the issues of war and peace, the welfare of peoples and the destinies of nations are not confided absolutely to the hands of a single individual. We had almost become forgetful of this great truth in our affectionate attachment to Mr. Lincoln. We had almost looked upon him as one whose guidance and whose services were indispensable to the country. Nor did we dream that his work was done—that though he had emancipated a race, brought the rebellion to a close, preserved the unity of the nation, and vindicated constitutional liberty and popular government—like the famed leader of the Israelites he was not to be permitted to enter the promised land. But the overruling Hand was never more clearly visible, and now we see in the martyrdom of a great leader a final exemplification of entire devotedness to duty. In the performance of his heroic mission he had never shrunk from any exposure to personal danger. Self-sacrificing in his eminent and unceasing services, he would have been equally ready to offer up his life upon the altar of his country had the death angel intimated that such was the Divine will. The assassination of the President was rather a universal personal loss than a national catastrophe. It was because of our sincere and grateful affection for the man whose many virtues had so endeared him to the popular heart that his loss was felt in every household and shed a gloom over every fireside.

But the wheels of Government move on. The grand machinery is neither dislocated nor interrupted. The Constitution of the United States provides a remedy for such eventualities, and an Act of Congress provides for still more extended exigencies. The Sixth Section of Article II. of the Constitution thus regulates the Presidential succession.

"In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation or inability to discharge the duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President; and Congress may, by law, provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected."

The Act of Congress of 1792 decrees that in case of a vacancy in the Presidential office, the Vice President shall be the successor; in case of the failure of the Vice President, the President of the Senate shall succeed; and in the event of the failure of that officer, the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall be the Acting President until the election by the people of a new President shall occur as provided by law. It is credibly stated that Mr. Johnston's life was to be involved in the sweeping sacrifice contemplated by the conspirators.—Had such a deplorable disaster been added to the fearful record of crime and consequent lamentation, the President of the Senate, *pro tempore*, Hon. L. S. Foster, of Connecticut, would have been called upon to assume the functions of the Chief Magistracy. In further default, Mr. Colfax, Speaker of the House, would have succeeded. Thus is ample provision made for possible contingencies, and thus is shown the superlative folly of the Rebel attempt to create a vacancy in the Executive power long enough to involve the nation in dangerous perturbations and perhaps launch us upon a sea of anarchy. Thus, too, it may be made a maxim of our Chief Magistracy as of the monarchical successions of Europe, "The President never dies." Virtually there is no interregnum. We may say of the one, "the President is dead;" of the other, "Long live the President."

Herein is a new demonstration of the strength of democratic institutions. For the first time in our history, the nation's President has been struck down by the hand of violence. For the first time has this people been called upon to witness the horror and experience the distress of losing a faithful and beloved public servant through the inconceivable diabolism of a fiend incarnate. But though we are overwhelmed with sorrow, the Government proceeds without hesitancy in its appointed course. Never has free government been more forcible assailed; never has its stability been more fully vindicated. The assassination of the Queen of England, or the Emperor of France, both of which have been attempted in times past, would have been attended with a social revolution the consequence of which no one could foresee. Financially, its effect would be disastrous. The decline in consols in England, even under the probability of eventual reaction, would be most serious. Here, on the contrary, the premium on gold was not effected to a fractional amount. A weak attempt was made in New York to run up the premium to an unwarrantable figure, but the unconscionable bulls were so promptly repressed and rebuked by the populace that they were glad to shrink away in silence.

To add to our security and serenity, and to our gratitude to the Good Giver that this cup of bitterness is passing away without a violent upheaval of the body politic, our late lamented President is succeeded by a man who has given to the country abundant evidence of the endowment of rare qualities for high position. His past is a record of unswerving loyalty and fearlessness under the strongest trials and temptations. He has the confidence of those who know him best. Their testimony to his integrity and to his ability as a statesman is uniform and concurrent. An exceptional instance of indiscretion placed him for a time in a false position before the country. But now that is understood and overlooked, he has the confidence of the people. His policy, as already foreshadowed, commends itself to all right-thinking people, and the country most fervently bids him God-speed in his new position.

Snow fell in Buffalow and Cincinnati on the 22d instant.

Written for the Raleigh Progress.]

"NO LETTER YET."

"No letter yet." Why this sad wail,
To me so fond, so true,
E'en faithful as a life-long love
To every vow and you?
Like dismal sounds of dark despair,
It wrings my soul with pain;
No sweet spring song nor gentle wind
Can soothe it soon again.

"No letter yet." I know thy heart,
Its tender, yearning love,
The pain that disappointment gives—
How slow the long days move;
But, oh, how could'st thou wrong my heart,
So fondly thine alone,
Which, when it sadly knows thy grief,
Would have it all its own?

"No letter yet." Not mine the hand
That shadows o'er thy brow,
Nor mine, sweet one, the cruel fault
That brings thee sorrow now;
Nor yet is mine the cold neglect
That fills thy heart with woe—
For all thy pain I'd rather bear
Than see thee suff'ring so.

"No letter yet." Morn, noon and night,
Sweetly I've thought of you—
Kiss'd thee in rosy visions bright,
And wrote my fancies too.
And oft beside my silent couch,
In camp, on land or sea,
I whisper softly earnest prayers
To Heaven and God for thee.

"No letter yet." And thy weak soul
Could doubt my constancy,
When still my hand thy heart-chords swept,
With love's sweet minstrelsy,
Oh, cruel thought! which sadder makes
Thy saddest, wailing song;
But I forgive thy tearful doubts—
Impatience made thee wrong.

Absent darling, O, doubt no more
If letters do not come;
And believe me, I'm true to thee—
Thy heart's my chosen home.
Remember, love, I'm far from thee,
That oceans roll between,
And that if letters do not come,
I love thee though unseen.

WM. WALLACE DURAND, U. S. A.

GOLDSBORO', N. C., April 1st, 1865.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF THE CITY.

Col G F Granger, commanding 3d Brig 2d Div 10th A C, Post Commander.
Lt H S Sanford, 115th N Y Vols, A A A General, and Post Adjutant.
Capt S C F Smith, 9th Me Vols, A A I Gen.
Lt Col S M Zent, 13th Ind Vols, Pro Marshal.
Lt Wm K Norton, 4th N H Vols, Assistant Pro Marshal.
Lt George S Dailey, 9th Maine Vols, Assistant Pro Marshal.
Capt Chas F Weeks, 9th Me Vols, A A Q M.
Capt Geo C Almy, C S.
Surgeon Jno Knowlson, 169th N Y Vols, Chief Med Officer.
Capt S R Mosher, 169th N Y Vols, A D C.
Lt Ed Vanderzee, 169th N Y Vols, A D C.

OFFICERS OF 115TH REG'T N Y VOLUNTEERS.

N J Johnson, Lt Col Commanding.
E L Walrath, Major.
Nicholas De Graff, Act Adjutant.
Martin McMartin, Qr Master.
Lieut A C Slocum, Commanding Co A.
Lieut A Collier, do do B.
Lieut C L Clark, do do C.
Capt Wm H Shaw, do do E.
Capt B B Savage, do do G.
Lieut M McIntosh, do do I.
Lieut J M Hill, do do K.

OFFICERS OF 9TH MAINE VOLUNTEERS.

Joseph Noble, Lieut Col Commanding.
George B Dyer, Major.
Henry H Wadsworth, Adjutant.
Geo S Hay, Qr Master.
Otis P Rice, As Surgeon.
Lieut Wm A Babcock, Commanding Co A.
Capt L F McKenney, do do B.
" Geo W Brown, do do C.
" Benj J Hill, do do D.
" J C Beal, do do E.
Lieut W F Denning, do do F.
" S A Doten, do do G.
" A H Chase, do do H.
Capt Geo S Colbath, do do I.
Capt S S Mann, do do K.

NOMINAL LIST OF THE ACTUAL AND ACTING FIELD AND STAFF AND COMPANY COMMANDERS PRESENT IN 4TH N. H. VOLS.

John H Roberts, Capt Co D, Commanding Officer.
Geo W Huckins, Capt co K, R Q M & Co commander.
D P Dearborn, Surgeon.
Alfred Marland, 1st Lieut co H, Awaiting Muster, Acting Adjutant.
Joseph Wingate, co A, Awaiting Muster, Act Comd'r.
L A Gay, 1st Lieut co B, commanding co B.
L McD Bussy, Capt co C, commanding co C.
Wm S Barker, Capt co E, commanding co D.
C M Whiting, 1st Lieut co E, commanding co E.
C L Chapman, Capt co F, commanding co F.
P Dowd, Sergt co G, commanding co G.
B Frank Fogg, principal musician co H, comd'g co H.
G F Quimby, Capt co I comd'g co I.
Geo W Huckins, Capt co K, comd'g co K.
John H Roberts, Captain 4th N H I, commanding Regiment.

OFFICERS 13TH IND. VOLS.

J H Lawrence, Major, commanding.
B Ryan, Adjutant.
A H Baily, Quartermaster.
N A Chamberlain, Ass't Surgeon.
Silas Clark, Capt commanding co A.
Wm H Lowe, Capt commanding co B.
Wm A Ketchum, 2d Lieut commanding co C.
R J Graham, Capt commanding co D.
W T Stopp, Capt commanding co E.
Samuel Morrison, 1st Lieut commanding co F.
Carr Carey, 1st Lieut commanding co G.

OFFICERS OF 169TH REG'T N Y VOLS.

J A Colvin, Lieut Col commanding.
Joseph H Allen, Major.
John Knowlson, Surgeon.
E W Church, Acting Adj't and Q M.
Lieut Ed Jacques, commanding co A.
Lieut J B Foot, commanding co B.
Capt J H Warren, commanding co C.
Lieut B McGuire, commanding co D.
Capt H Mulhall, comd'g co E.
Capt H E Smith, comd'g co F.
Lieut E Van Santvord, comd'g co G.
Lieut C G Francisco, comd'g co H.
Capt J H Dunn, comd'g co I.
Lieut J H Straight, comd'g co K.

PRESSMAN WANTED.

A RELIABLE STEADY MAN, COMPETENT TO run Power Presses, is wanted to take charge of a large cylinder Hoe press. To a competent man good wages and permanent work will be given. Apply at Progress Office immediately.

J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

April 29-tf

MRS. H. W. MILLER'S
BOARDING HOUSE,
RALEIGH, N. C.
BY THE DAY, WEEK AND MONTH.

April 27-tf

MILITARY ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ARMY OF THE OHIO,
RALEIGH, N. C., April 27th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 31.

The Commanding General has the great satisfaction of announcing to the Army and to the People of North Carolina that hostilities within this State have definitely ceased; that for us the war is ended, and it is hoped that peace will soon be restored throughout our country.

It is now the duty of all to cultivate friendly relations with the same zeal which has characterized our conduct of the war, that the blessings of union, peace, and material prosperity may be speedily restored to the entire country. It is confidently believed and expected, that the troops of this army and the people of North Carolina will cordially unite in honest endeavors to accomplish this great end.

All good and peaceable citizens will be protected and treated with kindness, while those who disturb the peace, or violate the laws, will be punished with the severity of martial law.

The troops will be distributed so as best to secure the interests of the United States Government and protect the people, until a civil government can be established in harmony with the Constitution and laws of the United States. The most perfect discipline and good conduct are enjoined upon all officers and soldiers, and cordial support upon all good citizens.

All who are peaceably disposed are invited to return to their homes and to resume their industrial pursuits. Such as have been deprived of their animals and wagons by the hostile armies, will be temporarily supplied, as far as practicable, upon application to the nearest Provost Marshal, by loans of the captured property in possession of the Quartermaster's Department. The needy will also be supplied for the time being with subsistence stores from the Commissary Department.

It will be left to the Judicial Department of the Government to punish those political leaders who are responsible for secession, rebellion and civil war, with all its horrors. Between the Government of the United States and the people of North Carolina there is peace.

By command of
MAJOR GENERAL SCHOFIELD.
J. A. CAMPBELL,
Asst. Adjt. General.
April 29-tf

Head-Quarters, Dep't North Carolina,
ARMY OF THE OHIO,
RALEIGH, N. C., April 21, 1865.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS,
No. 37.

COLONEL G. F. GRANGER, 9TH MAINE INFANTRY, commanding 3d Brig., 2d Div., 10th Army Corps, is hereby assigned to duty as Post Commander, Raleigh, N. C.

By command of
MAJ. GEN. SCHOFIELD,
J. A. CAMPBELL,
A. A. General.
April 25-tf

Head-Quarters Division 10th A. Corps,
RALEIGH, N. C., April 20th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 4.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH III, SPECIAL Field Orders No. 36, C. S., from Headquarters Department of North Carolina, the 3rd Brigade, Col. G. F. Granger, 9th Maine Vols. commanding, will occupy and garrison the city of Raleigh, relieving the guards now on duty from other commands.

Colonel Granger will execute the duties now being performed by General Stiles.

Lieut. Col. S. M. Zent, commanding 13th Ind. Vols., will perform the duties of Provost Marshal, relieving Col. Wagner, of the 23d Army Corps.

By command of
BREVET MAJ. GEN. A. AMES,
CHAS. A. CARLETON, Maj. and A. A. G.
April 24-tf.

Head-Quarters Post of Raleigh.
APRIL 22nd, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS
No. 1.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 37, from Hd. Qrs. Dp't. of N C, Army of the Ohio, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Post of Raleigh.

In assuming command of this Post, the undersigned announces to the citizens, with whom he will be brought into close contact, from the nature of his office, that it is his earnest desire to promote in every way in his power, the welfare of the city, to protect the persons and property of peaceable citizens, and to preserve order and quiet within the limits of the Post. And everything that is practible will be done to bring about this result.

G. F. GRANGER.
Col. Commanding Post.
April 24-tf.

Head-Quarters, Post of Raleigh, N. C.,
APRIL 23rd, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS
No 2.

CITIZENS WHO ARE ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT any means of support, and are desirous of obtaining subsistence from the Government, will make application to Wm. H. Harrison, Mayor of the City, who will furnish them with an order for rations, which must be brought to these Head Quarters for the approval of the Post Commander, after which the rations can be obtained at the Post Commissaries on Fayetteville St.

By order of
COL. G. F. GRANGER,
Commanding Post.
C. S. SANFORD, Post Adjutant.
April 24-tf.

Headquarters, Post of Raleigh,
April 23, 1865.

CIRCULAR.

THE COLONEL COMMANDING BEING DESIROUS of promoting the welfare of the citizens of Raleigh and preserving the health of the city, proposes to police the streets and public grounds within the limits of this Post as thoroughly as possible.

All citizens are requested, as a necessary sanitary precaution, to carefully police their private grounds and prevent as far as possible the accumulation of refuse matter about their premises. All such accumulation that is unavoidable will be carted out of the city every Saturday if placed in piles on the street in front or near of each house every Friday evening.

Major George B. Dyer, Health Officer, will visit and inspect all the public grounds and streets, and all private premises, reporting their condition, if dirty, at these Headquarters.

The Commanding Officer of the Post sincerely hopes that the citizens of Raleigh will do all in their power to assist in preserving the cleanliness and health of the city.

G. F. GRANGER,
Col. Comd'g Post.
April 22-tf

It was missed soon after the arrival of said [illegible]

The person who has it will confer a great favor and will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at Headquarters Department of N. C.

G. W. SCHOFIELD,
Brevet Brig. Gen'l.
May 1-tf.

PRESSMAN WANTED.

A RELIABLE STEADY MAN, COMPETENT TO run Power Presses, is wanted to take charge of a large cylinder Hoe press. To a competent man good wages and permanent work will be given. Apply at Progress Office immediately.

J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

WANTED.

AN INTELLIGENT WHITE WOMAN IS WANTED to act as house-keeper for a small family and look after two small children. To a woman who can come well recommended a good home and good wages will be paid. Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE.

April 24-tf

DR. B. F. ARRINGTON,
SURGEON DENTIST.

Office and residence on Hillsboro Street, at the Railroad crossing. April 17-tf

WANTED.

AN INTELLIGENT COLORED GIRL WHO HAS had experience as a nurse and who is capable of taking charge of two small children. A good home and good wages will be paid one who can come well recommended. Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE.

April 24-tf

WANTED.

A WHITE GIRL CAPABLE OF TAKING CARE of a child. To one who can come well recommended a good home and liberal wages will be given. Apply immediately at PROGRESS OFFICE.

April 29-3t*

NOTICE!

THE PEOPLE OF JOHNSTON COUNTY WILL meet at the Court House in Smithfield, on Tuesday, the 2d day of May, 1865, for the purpose of consulting together for the good of the county and the State, and renewing expressions of attachment to the old Government and Flag.

W. A. SMITH,
J. T. LEACH,
T. D. SNEAD, and others.
April 28-td

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SUNDAY, APRIL 30, 1865.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE PROGRESS.

As we shall be in communication with the Eastern part of the State, with the North and the world in a day or two, we will now receive mail subscribers to the Progress at the following rates:

Daily paper, one year, ... [illegible]
" six months........ [illegible]
Weekly paper, one year........ [illegible]
" six months........ [illegible]

Money must accompany all orders, or the paper will not be sent.

News Agents will be supplied at the rate of [illegible] per hundred.

ADVERTISING RATES.

All transient advertisements will be charged ONE DOLLAR a square, ten lines minion type to constitute a square, for each and every insertion, and the money must be paid at the desk when the matter is handed in, or they will not appear.

SUNDAY PAPER.

The Flight of Davis.

We learn that Jefferson Davis, under a strong escort, and accompanied by a long train bearing away immense sums of gold filched from the people and other plunder, has crossed the Yadkin river, near Salisbury, and is making his way to Texas, where he expects to re-establish *his Government*. Before leaving the rear of Johnston's army, he harangued a portion of the troops, and asked them to follow him across the Mississippi, where he promised them to again rear the standard of rebellion; and it is said a strong mounted force accompanied him, the train being over two miles long. After all that has happened, recently, we doubt his ability to reach the country beyond the Mississippi.

It is now evident that there is no peace for any part of this country, or for any State, but in a prompt return to the protection of the Federal Government, and a ready, cheerful obedience to the laws; and if Jefferson Davis, and the desperate characters who have cast their lots with him, should again attempt to defy the national authority, here or elsewhere, we trust that short work will be made of them. We had hoped that peace would so soften the hearts of rulers and people, that the past would be a sealed book, and that punishments, even of leaders, if inflicted at all, would be very mild; but Jefferson Davis, and the leaders who helped him to set up the Government and defy the national authority, are mainly responsible before man and high heaven for the slaughter, suffering and horrors that have accompanied this war, and the patriotic, loyal masses will no longer tolerate their infamous treason. Davis will, no doubt, betray and deceive this small band of misguided followers, as he has betrayed and deceived the great body of the people of the Southern States; and when they shall have given him safe conduct across the Mississippi, he will step into Mexico and desert them, as he has but [illegible] deserted the people East of the Mississippi. He is running for his life, and should he and Benjamin, the Jew, his prime minister, once [illegible], we shall never see them or their like again.

There are large bodies of Union troops in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee, with [illegible] forces in Arkansas and Missouri, and if the rebel leader shall dare attempt to open shop in Texas, he and all his sympathizers will be swept away like broom sedge before the devouring flame.

Farewell, Davis! You played the bold and successful tyrant over the deluded people of the South for four long years, but if you will take your leading associates in infamy with you in your flight, we will be disposed to forgive much. You and your confederates in treason against a Government you had sworn to support, will wear the mark of Cain, wherever you may go, and in future times, when history shall recount your deeds of cruelty, oppression and wrong, their children shall shudder and shrink back aghast at the horrid picture. Farewell, thou arch despoiler of one of the fairest lands that ever the sun shone upon! Go, and if you can make peace with your own conscience, we freely forgive you all the wrong you have done us.

Department of North Carolina.—Its Commander.

Until our long purturbed and suffering state shall be restored to civil rule, by the freely expressed will of the whole people at the ballot box, public order must be maintained, tranquility fully restored, and public affairs administered by the Military arm.

Major General John M. Schofield, the commander of the department of North Carolina, has, during a long [illegible] and Professor of Natural Philosophy and Mechanics at Washington University at St. Louis. Immediately upon the beginning of hostilities, he gave up his leave and reported to the Adjutant General, asking to be assigned to duty. He was mustering officer at St. Louis Arsenal. He was made Major of the 1st Mo. Inf'y. Vols., Col. F. P. Blair, Jr. now Major General, commanding. He subsequently served as A. A. G., and Chief of Staff with Gen. Lyon, until the heroic death of that General at Wilson's Creek, where General Schofield greatly distinguished himself.

excused for claiming for Gen. Sherman the first heroes of this memorable [illegible] slight personal acquaintance with [illegible] is not only a great but a good man. [illegible] said by the papers in the service of [illegible] Sherman's brutalities and bad [illegible] but thousands and tens of thousands of families, in his line of march, who

We have been [illegible] know that power [illegible] the oligarchs, those [illegible] the instruments of [illegible] State, and to w[illegible] being caught by [illegible] politicians.

The Editor gra[illegible] ment of a serenade

He was made Brig.-Gen'l. of Vols. on the 21st of Nov. 1861. Commanded the district of Missouri until Sept. 1862, and organized the Mo. State Militia during that time. He commanded the army of the frontier, and drove the rebels out of S. W. Missouri and across Boston Mountains in the fall of 1862. On the 13th of April he went to Middle Tennessee to report to Gen. Rosecrans, and commanded the 3d Division, 14th Army Corps for one month. He assumed command of the department of Missouri, May 24th, 1863, and retained it until January 1864, when he was ordered to take command of the department and army of the Ohio, succeeding Gen. Burnside at Knoxville. He retained this command, serving with [illegible] Atlanta [illegible]. After the fall of Atlanta, he conducted [illegible] northw[illegible] retreat from [illegible] to Nashville, fighting [illegible] Franklin, and participating in that of Nashville, during which an annihilating blow was inflicted upon the army of Hood, and a victorious climax secured to the campaign in the Southwest. The Army of the Ohio was now ordered to the East, [illegible] the capture of Fort Fisher. He was relieved of the command of the Army of the Ohio, and placed in command of the Department of North Carolina, Army of the Ohio. Fort Anderson, Wilmington, Kinston, and Goldsboro' successively, and in rapid succession, fell trophies to the prowess of his army, and to his masterly strategy. He was made Major General, to date from Nov. 30, 1864.

Gen. Schofield was graduated in 1853. McPherson, Howard, Hood, (rebel,) and many others who have been distinguished on one side or the other, were his class mates.

Gen. Schofield possesses executive and administrative abilities of a high order; he is eminently just, yet liberal and humane in his policy, and his whole career, both civil and military, gives the best possible guarantee that the peace, prosperity and safety of North Carolina could not be in better hands.

The following officers will compose the Staff of the Army in the Field:

Brevet Colonel Wm. M. Wherry, Major and A. D. C.

Brevet Lieut. Colonel Wm. J. Twining, Captain, A. D. C. and Chief Engineer.

Brevet Major Wm. A. Lord, Captain and A. D. C.

Brevet Brigadier General Wm. [illegible], Lieut. Colonel and A. I. G.

Colonel J. F. Boyd, Chief Quartermaster.

Colonel R. B. Treat, Chief Commissary of Subsistence.

Colonel Edward Shippen, Medical Director.

Lieut. Colonel T. J. Kennedy, 3d N. Y. Artillery, Chief of Artillery.

Lieut. Colonel [illegible], Provost Marshal General.

Lieut. Colonel J. A. Campbell, Assistant Adjutant General.

Major S. M. Letcher, Commissary of Musters.

Major Frank E. Wolcott, Judge Advocate.

Captain E. H. Russell, Chief Signal Officer.

First Lieut. Jasper Myers, Chief of Ordnance.

First Lieutenant Frederick Anderson, [illegible] O. V. I., Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

First Lieutenant A. H. [illegible], U. S. Engineers, Assistant Engineer.

Southern Soldiers and the New Régime.

The soldiers of the South are returning to their homes, and will soon, so far as they are able and circumstances will permit, resume their business pursuits. They have all spent some time in the camp, on the battle-field, and the march, and will bring back to their homes influences that have never before been felt among us. Since this war we have all had more or less intercourse with our soldiers, but now we are about to assume a new relationship towards them. We sent some of them away beardless, soft-voiced boys; they return whiskered, deep-toned men. When they left us, they were all more or less under good influences, such as home can only exert. Let us hope that these have not lost their power. Hardships endured so repeatedly as to become mere play, have hardened them to a great extent—have generated a coarseness of manner which some admire in a soldier. Time will remedy this, and in a few years we may expect to see the brusqueness of their style wear off.

But what we must guard against more than anything else is the lightness and impiety which has always from time immemorial and which always will characterize the camp fire. Bereft of the influence of the softening presence of females, men always are more or less degenerate. The war has developed the fact that the American nation is not an exception in this regard. Our soldiers, while they have not felt it themselves, have undoubtedly fallen from their former positions in the scale of morality. Such a thing is inevitable. Let them ask a mother or sister and they will receive for an answer, an acknowledgment, perhaps reluctantly made, that there has been some change. The whole nature of our people has changed. From a quiet agricultural community we were aroused to arms and the frightful scenes of war. From peace and quiet we rushed into the excitement and unwonted scenes of bloodshed and [illegible]. The ambitious characteristics, inherent in man's composition, of our people, have been developed, and now that great reverses have befallen all of them—disappointment which [illegible] their [illegible]—they will require more than ordinary forbearance from those who greet their return. Obedience to those in authority and submission to them in all that is required, and although prejudices naturally arising from past contingencies may make the pill hard to swallow, the assurance that a home free from the tyrannical incursions of a conscription officer, and the exorbitant demands of a [illegible], is ready for them, will ameliorate all this somewhat. Those who are in indigent circumstances will soon learn to love and respect the [illegible] Government from its magnanimous course towards them.

The Slavery Question Settled in North Carolina.

The following General Order from Gen. Schofield settles the question of slavery as far as North Carolina is concerned, and we hope we shall hear no more of it. And we are glad to see, too, that these people are given to understand that they will not be encouraged in idleness by the Government authorities, but that they are expected to earn a living by labor as the white people do. Gen. Schofield also advises the former owners of these negroes to retain their services at fair remuneration, and the latter to remain at their former homes if they are wanted. In a short time we believe that this system will be found to work to the advantage of both parties, and that our people, generally, will be satisfied with it. We have known, for some time, that there was no return to the Union and no chance of peace, but in the abandonment of slavery, for the people of the South, as well as [illegible] the North, [illegible] shall never [illegible] allowed [illegible] national councils or [illegible].

Those of our people who would still cling to the institution of slavery must accept the situation as they find it, and not as they would have it: and if the people of North Carolina would act wisely they will make all possible haste to ask re-admission to the Union without slavery.

We publish the following order from Gen. Schofield:

Headquarters, Department of N. C.,
Army of the Ohio,
Raleigh, N. C., April 27th, 1865.

General Orders, No. 32.

To remove a doubt which seems to exist in the minds of some of the people of North Carolina, it is hereby declared that by virtue of the Proclamation of the President of the United States, dated January 1st, 1863, all persons in this State heretofore held as slaves are now free; and that it is the duty of the Army to maintain the freedom of such persons.

It is recommended to the former owners of the freedmen to employ them as hired servants at reasonable wages. And it is recommended to the freedmen that when allowed to do so they remain with their former masters, and labor faithfully so long as they shall be treated kindly and paid reasonable wages; or that they immediately seek employment elsewhere in the kind of work to which they are accustomed. It is not well for them to congregate about towns or military camps. They will not be supported in idleness.

By command of
MAJ.-GEN. SCHOFIELD.
J. A. CAMPBELL, A. A. G.

We learn that some of the staff officers of the late Governor Vance are now in the city busily engaged in [illegible] for the restoration of the bonds of Zebulon to power. We have only to say to these *patriots*, that the sooner they retire to that shade of oblivion to which a betrayed people are determined to consign them, the better for them and the country which they *profess* to love so much.

We learn, also, that Vance is at Greensboro', from which point he is making piteous appeals to the military authorities to restore him to the Executive chair of a State whose people he has been mainly instrumental in beggaring. To him we have only to say, that the people of North Carolina want no more of his rule, and that the sooner he abandons all pretentions to a position which his vanity and brutality has disgraced, the better. Silence, on his part, will modify, to some extent, the loathing and disgust which all true patriots and loyal men have for him. A new era is now dawning upon North Carolina, and the whole South, and men of ability, integrity and moral honesty are wanted for high positions.

It is the settled policy of the Government that all existing State Governments, in the States in rebellion, shall be ignored, and we can assure Vance and those oligarchs who are so industriously engaged in efforts to have him restored, that their labor of love will be in vain. Better for Vance by far, that he had deposited his Blockade profits in Europe and followed Davis, for he will find no resting place for his head in this part of the moral vineyard.

NOT SUBJUGATED BUT REDEEMED.

We have never believed that the people of the North desired to subjugate or degrade the Southern States, but on the contrary we have contended that their only desire was to preserve the nationality and perpetuate the Union of all the States.

The following excellent editorial is from the Richmond *Whig* of the 22nd:

Among the delusions of the past which have had most influence in keeping up the war spirit and in driving our people to desperate resistance, none has been more potent than that which attributed the purpose of "*Subjugation*" to the Union armies and the North. All that was ignominious and wretched in the condition of races overcome in war was displayed before our fancies as our fate if we failed in the contest. To be subjugated was, according to the etymology of the word, to pass *sub jugum*—under the yoke. How much of oppression and wrong was concentrated in such a fate could not at once be told, but the dire misfortunes predicted for the South by her "prophets of evil," embraced the fall of her separate State existence, the confiscation of her private property, the permanent rule of military power, the systematic exclusion of her people from all control in their own government and the ceaseless social torture which would make life intolerable.

We feel justified by all the facts of the war, and the declarations of those best acquainted with the motives of the loyal people who supported it, in saying that the United States' powers never sought to *subjugate* the South. The war was undertaken to preserve the Union, to vindicate its indivisibility, to put down armed resistance to law and to legitimate authority. To effect these objects the armies were put in motion, and all the sad ravages which the South has sustained have been the necessary incidents to a civil war on a scale so terribly grand as that lately waged. Whatever of force, of suffering and of stern exertion was necessary to overthrow armed resistance and restore the supremacy of the Constitution and laws, has been used or inflicted by the national authority with unsparing rigor. But, beyond these objects, no ulterior purpose of revenge or oppression has been sought.

The Northern Press, and especially those organs regarded as least compromising, reject with emphasis the theory that the South is "*subjugated*" because her resistance to the Union armies has been suppressed. The "New England Loyal Publication Society" quotes, with approval, the sentiments of the New York *Evening Post*, from which we make an extract:

"We deny that the South has been conquered or subjugated in any proper sense of these words. The North from the beginning has fought not to conquer an enemy, but to establish equal and beneficent laws." "Conquest means the imposition of a foreign and detested yoke upon a people who are denied their domestic rights, their municipal laws, and even their national name." But will it be pretended that it is such a subjugation the South must expect from the North? No! the North—by which we mean the men of the North who love liberty and justice—would rather perish than become the instruments of such wrong." "What the North has always desired and still desires is, that the National Constitution—the common choice of the people of the whole country—shall continue to be the bond of Union for the whole country, obligatory forever, and to be changed not by an appeal to violence, but by the peaceful methods of revision and amendment. Is it humiliating to submit to that Constitution as the organic law of the land? Then the North is humiliated as much as the South. Is it humiliating to accept of social order, of free institutions, of deliberative assemblies, of equal elections, of a common system of internal and external defence, of national honor, dignity and strength both at home and abroad? But the North accepts these, and asks no more of the South."

There are a few men among us who declare that they prefer subjugation in its worst sense to any restoration of the Union—that they would rather see the Southern States reduced to the position of [illegible] than [illegible] them again [illegible] great American system [illegible] a sullen, reluctant [illegible] submission to [illegible] power. We [illegible] how [illegible] such [illegible] number, and [illegible] every day. If we wish really to be subjugated, no spirit can better invite it than that gloomy, hyena-like quiet which needs an armed keeper at all hours. But we know better things of our people. We hail with every day evidences of a cheerful spirit of acquiescence, hope and kindness, which will speedily renew the confidence between [illegible] sections, and make North and South prosperous and happy.

THE LOYAL COLORS.

Our Sunday Edition.—We issue a paper this morning in order that the latest news may be furnished to the large number of [illegible] in and around the city. It is not our purpose to continue the publication of a Sunday paper.

[illegible]—Fayetteville street presents a lively appearance, owing to the opening of a large number of [illegible]. The sidewalks are thronged with soldiers, and here and there in the crowd we see a citizen indulging in the purchase of [illegible] that we consider a luxury here. It is to be hoped that these enterprising individuals will soon be able to bring dry goods and articles suitable for the female portion of our community. Our own merchants should begin to do something in this direction. They have a right to the precedence in this matter, and we have no doubt but what the military authorities will authorise any of them who are able, to go North and bring back stocks of goods. The re-opening of our home business and the general resumption of trade among our citizens cannot occur too soon.

Impromptu Celebration.—For several evenings past our citizens have enjoyed what to them was a novel sight, in the way of pyrotechnic displays at the different headquarters located in our vicinity. The signal officers of the army, doubting the utility of signal rockets until the next war, expended their stock by way of celebrating the glorious events of the past few weeks. The brilliant explosions of the rockets, the discharge of fire-arms, and the music of bands of serenaders, both vocal and instrumental, lent to our city an air of jubilation such as we have not experienced since the war. With all the feeling of joy and relief expressed by the soldiers at the prospect of returning home, we have seen no drunkenness. Everything has passed off with a due regard to propriety and decorum.

Departure of Gen. Howard's Command.—The Army of Tennessee started on its northward march yesterday morning. The 15th and 17th corps, commanded respectively by Gens. John A. Logan and F. P. Blair, Jr., compose this command. They camped last night about nine miles from the city on the east bank of the Neuse. Gen. Howard, the army commander, did not leave the city until evening.—During his stay here he has been the guest of Mr. R. S. Tucker, and his headquarters were in the grounds adjoining the St. Mary's Female Seminary. Gen. Howard's well known religious proclivities and his reputation as a kind-hearted and generous soldier and commander endeared him to our citizens during his short sojourn with us. He takes with him the best wishes of all those who met him.

Gen. Sherman.—Gen. Sherman, with a portion of his staff, left the city at a late hour night before last. It is his intention to visit Charleston and Savannah before going North. The archives of his headquarters will be sent in wagons overland with the column of the 17th corps, which started yesterday morning. Previous to his departure, Gen. Sherman met his army commanders and quite a number of distinguished generals at his quarters in the Governor's mansion. Expressions of regard and admiration for him, as a man and a soldier, were given on all hands. He intends meeting his troops in Richmond.

The Salutes Yesterday.—A salute of thirteen guns was fired at sunrise in the morning, and one gun every half hour and thirty-six at sunset yesterday, by Battery E, 3rd U. S. Artillery, in charge of Lieut. Scott. The discharges in the morning broke some of the glass in the windows of the buildings in the vicinity of the guns which were in position in the Capitol Park fronting Fayetteville street. The selection of this battery to fire these salutes was a deserved compliment to the discipline of the men composing it.

The Railroads Throughout the Country.—Now that the war is over, and the work of destruction has ceased, it would be proper for the national and State governments to go to work at once and repair all the railroads throughout the country. We shall want them all in the new development of every interest in every section which will be inaugurated with the return of peace.

Many of the Union soldiers with whom we have conversed declare that Raleigh is the most beautiful and attractive place they have seen in the South, and many of them express a desire to settle in this part of the State. We can assure industrious, intelligent, enterprising men that they will find a hearty welcome, and to all such we say, come.

Some waggish fellow has predicted that some of Jeff. Davis' escort will murder him and steal his gold before he can get out of the country.

A Tough Story.—They tell a story about a man out West who had a hair lip, upon which he performed an operation himself, by inserting into the opening a piece of chicken flesh—It adhered and filled up the space admirably. This was well enough until, in compliance with the prevailing fashion, he attempted to raise moustaches, when one side grew hair and the other feathers.

TO CAPITALISTS.
FOR SALE, OR A PARTNER WANTED.

ONE OF THE FINEST WATER POWERS IN THE State of North Carolina is offered for sale. It is situated on Neuse River, nine miles northeast of the city of Raleigh. The present improvement are a Grist Mill, Saw Mill, and Oil Mill, and it is a most desirable situation for a cotton factory. The owner would consider the proposals of any energetic gentleman acquainted with the manufacture of cotton cloth, for a partnership business in [illegible] such a business. This opportunity should not be overlooked by any capitalist who may desire to be the pioneer of the manufacturing interest in North Carolina. Address "Progress" office, Raleigh, N. C.
[illegible]

A REBEL GIRL ON UNION.

The following letter was captured among the effects of Hood's army, [illegible] music in it:

[illegible], Jan. 28, 1865.

Dear Brother Tom:—I wrote to you about six months ago, and feel quite uneasy about you, as not a line has reached me since your letter last June. I now repeat to you that matters and things about here are getting worse every day. You will be astonished to hear that your friends of female denomination are dropping off every day. Yes dropping off too as willing victims into the arms of the ruthless invader. Just think of it! Mollie, the unconquerable, who used to parade that large Beauregard breastpin, and who used to sing "*Maryland, my Maryland*" with so much pathos, was married some four months ago to a Federal with but one bar on his shoulder. Hattie, who used to sleep with the "*Bonnie Blue Flag*" under her pillow, who locked daggers and pistols at the invaders, who would not speak to her schoolmates, E—— and C——, because they [illegible] and treated Federal officers with due politeness, she too is gone—yes, married to a Federal officer with two bars! Sue, the historical one, who carried the glittering stiletto in her belt, who was going to imitate Charlotte Corday and assassinate somebody for her country's sake, she, too, has gone the way of all flesh, and married an officer with that detestable eagle on his shoulder. And now, pull out your handkerchief, and prepare for the worst, my poor brother Tom. Your old sweetheart, Anna, the one to whom you dedicated your sweetest verses, and whose melodious voice so often mingled with yours in days of yore, who defied both Generals and the whole 15th Army Corps, who was sent first South then North, but upon whose rebellious temperament no [illegible] change could have the least influence, she, too, has hauled down the stars and bars, and is about to surrender at discretion. I should have not believed this, but to convince myself I passed her house the other night with a gentleman who protects us during your absence, on purpose to find out the state of her political sentiments from her musical programme.

Take it like a man, Tom! for I must tell you that I heard very distinctly the words of "*Rally Round the Flag*," and the "*Union Forever*," sung in her best style, and with a glorious tenor voice mingling with it.

Poor brother Tom! You know I considered her always the Gibraltar of the South, and now when she surrenders, I must think that the Confederacy has gone up. You had better come home immediately, and look to your interests in that quarter, as perhaps it may not be too late yet to produce a favorable change in your favor. Tell the boys down in Dixie, if they do not return soon they will not find a single girl or widow below [illegible] age in these parts, as the watchword now seems to be "[illegible]," which means "Marry who you can." My principles are unchanged, and I am as true to the South as ever. We have a captain boarding with us, merely by way of protection, who appears to be rather a decent fellow for a Federal. He takes a sly glance at me at the table sometimes, but of course I do not return it. You know me too well for that. Let me hear from you soon, and believe me, ever,

Your loving sister,
MARIE.

P. S. I. Do you think it would be a violation of my Southern principles to take an occasional ride for my health with the captain? He has such a nice horse and buggy. You know there can be no possible harm in that.

P. S. II. That impertinent fellow actually squeezed my hand as he helped me out of the buggy this evening. We had such a delightful ride. I want you to come home and protect me, Tom, as I don't like to live this way much longer.

P. S. III. If ever I should marry a Yankee, (but you know my principles too well for that,) I would do it merely as the humble instrument to avenge the wrongs of my poor oppressed country. Little peace should he find by day or night; thorns should be planted in his couch; his dreams should be of [illegible], and my dry goods bill as long as the Internal Revenue Law.

P. S. IV. Come home, brother Tom, and take the amnesty oath for two months or there-abouts. I want to tell you a secret! On due consideration I have come to the determination to make a martyr of myself! Yes, brother Tom, I am going to marry the captain on patriotic principles.

MARIE.

IMPORTANT ORDERS.

Headquarters Mil. Div. of the Miss.,
In the Field, near Raleigh, N. C.,
April 27th, 1865.

Special Field Orders,
No. 65.

The General commanding announces a further suspension of hostilities and a final agreement with General Johnston which terminates the war as to the armies under his command and the country East of the Chattahoochee. Copies of the terms of Convention will be furnished Maj. Gens. Schofield, Gillmore and Wilson, who are specially charged with the execution of its details in the Department of North Carolina, Department of the South, and at Macon and Western Georgia. Capt. Casper Myers, Ordnance Dep't U. S. A., is hereby designated to receive the arms, &c., at Greensboro', and any commanding officer of a post may receive the arms of any detachment and see that they are properly stored and accounted for.

General Schofield will procure at once the necessary blanks and supply the other army commanders that uniformity may prevail and great care must be taken that all the terms and stipulations on our part are fulfilled with the most scrupulous fidelity, whilst those imposed on our hitherto enemies be received in a spirit becoming a brave and generous army.

Army commanders may at once loan to the inhabitants such of the captured mules, horses, wagons and vehicles as can be spared from immediate use and the commanding Generals of armies may issue provisions, animals or any public supplies that can be spared to relieve present wants and to encourage the inhabitants to renew their peaceful pursuits and restore relations of friendship among our fellow-citizens and countrymen.

Foraging will forthwith cease, and when necessity or long marches compel the taking of forage, provisions, or any kind of private property, compensation will be made on the spot, or when the disbursing officers are not provided with funds, vouchers will be given in proper form payable at the nearest Military Department.

By order of
MAJ. GEN. W. T. SHERMAN,
L. M. DAYTON, A. A. G.

Headq'rs. Mil. Div. of the Mississippi,
In the Field near Raleigh, N. C.,
April 27th, 1865.

Special Field Orders,
No. 66.

Hostilities having ceased, the following changes and dispositions of troops in the field, will be made with as little delay as practicable. The 10th and 23rd corps will remain in the Department of North Carolina, and Major General J. M. Schofield will transfer back to Major General Gillmore, commanding Department of the South, the two Brigades formerly belonging to the Division of Brevet Major-General Grover, at Savannah. The 3rd Division of Cavalry corps, Brevet Major-General Kilpatrick commanding, is hereby transferred to the Department of North Carolina, and General Kilpatrick will report in person to Major-General Schofield for orders. The Cavalry command of Major-General Stoneman will return to East Tennessee, and that of Brevet Major-General Wilson will be conducted back to the Tennessee River, in the neighborhood of Decatur, Alabama.

Major-General Howard will conduct the Army of the Tennessee to Richmond, Va., following roads substantially by Louisburg, Warrenton, Lawrenceville and Petersburg, or to the right of that line. Major-General Slocum will conduct the Army of Georgia to Richmond by roads to the left of the route indicated for General Howard, viz: by Oxford, Boydton and Nottoway Court House.—These Armies will turn in at this point the contents of their ordnance train and use the wagons for extra forage and provisions. These columns will be conducted slowly and in the best of order, and will aim to be at Richmond ready to resume the march by the middle of May. The Chief Quartermaster and Commissary of this military Division, Generals Easton and Beckwith, after making the proper dispositions of their Departments here, will proceed to Richmond and make suitable preparations to receive these columns and to provide for their further journey.

By order of
MAJ. GEN. W. T. SHERMAN,
L. M. DAYTON, A. A. G.

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